



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

tioned. A small orifice occupies the median line nearly midway between the acetabula; but no appearance of generative apparatus. Length of animal in the contracted state .24 mm.; width .15mm.; length in the elongated state to .36 and .42 mm.; width .09 mm. Oral acetabulum .072 mm.; ventral acetabulum .042 mm. The species may be named *Distomum cornifrons*.

It is probable that this little Fluke undergoes its further development in some of the shore birds or fishes which use the *Donax fossor* as food.

The infusorian infesting the Digger is a *Trichodina*, resembling that which is found on the *Hydra* or fresh water polyp, and which is also stated by Stein to live on the gills of the Pike and the fins of the Stickleback. The *Trichodina* is bell-shaped, with a wreath of cils near the top, and a circle of cils at the margin beneath. It is .048 mm. broad and from .035 to .036 mm. high. Though living on a marine mollusk, it too nearly resembles the *Trichodina pediculus* of fresh-water animals for him to think of giving it another name.

*Dimorphism in Mitchella repens*.—Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN referred to note published in the Proceedings many years ago, in regard to dimorphic flowers in *Mitchella repens*, and suggesting that the plant was practically dioecious. Three years ago he found a variety on the Wissahickon with snow-white berries; the plant, judging by the size of the patch, having been growing and bearing there many years. Some of this was removed to his garden, where, though it blossoms freely, it bears no berries, thus indicating that it was fertilized when in its wild state by the pollen from the normal scarlet berried forms in the vicinity, and that it is incapable of making use of its own pollen.

---

NOVEMBER 19.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Forty-two persons present.

*Notices of Gordius in the Cockroach and Leech*.—Prof. LEIDY exhibited a *Gordius*, which had been submitted to him by Dr. Robert Meade Smith, of this city, with the note that "a servant killed a large cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*?) in the kitchen, and threw it into a tumbler of water, and had then noticed, as she described it, one of its legs growing and swimming off." The *Gordius* is nine inches long, chocolate brown, with darker spots of the same, attenuated anteriorly with the head rounded, and the tail spiral and at the end slightly compressed and roundly truncated. Thickness of the worm anteriorly  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a line; posteriorly  $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of a line. The species is probably *Gordius aquaticus*.

Prof. L. further remarked that twenty years ago he had collected from Lily Pond, Newport, R. I., a number of little leeches, of two species of *Clepsine*, which were much infested with delicate hair-worms, coiled up in the interior of the body. The *Clepsines* were the fourth to the third of an inch in length. The most frequent of the species had two eyes, the other had three pairs of eyes. The leeches contained from one to five of the hair-worms ranging from 10 lines to 2 inches in length. The worms appear to pertain to a species of *Gordius*, which, from its slender character, may be named *Gordius tenuis*. The worm is white or cream-colored, but has become brown as preserved in alcohol. It is attenuated anteriorly, with the head end tapering and conical; the posterior end is curved, thickened, and obtusely rounded. A short œsophagus is succeeded by a simple, straight, capacious intestine imperforate at the posterior extremity. A worm of two inches in length, measured 0.06 mm. near the head end, 0.14 mm. at the middle, and 0.12 mm. at the tail end. A specimen 10 lines long measured at the middle 0.1 mm. thick.

---

NOVEMBER 26.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Forty-six persons present.

A paper entitled "Note on Hyraceum," by Wm. H. Green, M.D., and A. J. Parker, M.D., was presented for publication.

The deaths of Thomas H. Powers, a member, and Dr. Bennet Dowler, a correspondent, were announced.

Wm. S. Baker, J. Ward Atwood, and L. Ashley Faught were elected members.

R. Neilson Clark was elected a correspondent.

The following papers were ordered to be printed:—